

# REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

### URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

## WALTON-LE-DALE,

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

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FOR THE YEAR 1910.

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have again the pleasure of presenting you with an Annual Report for the year 1910. In this I shall endeavour to set forth in detail the several particulars (in so far as they concern your Township) required by the Local Government Board. The population of your Township I have accepted as 11,271, the same as estimated by the last census.

#### *Per 1,000 of Population.*

	Birth- rate.	Death- rate.	Epidemic Death- rate.	Phthisis Death- rate.	Respiratory Death- rate.	Rate of Deaths under one year to 1,000 births.
1910 ... ..	25·0	12·0	0·97	0·62	2·48	81
1909 ... ..	28·1	15·8	0·62	1·15	2·57	123
Mean of ten years—						
1900-1909...	26·6	15·5	1·69	1·00	2·40	135
Increase or de- crease on previous year—	3·1	3·8	+ 0·35	— 0·53	— 0·09	— 42
Ten years' average ...—	1·6	3·5	— 0·72	— 0·38	+ 0·08	— 54

#### BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year numbered 282, of which 137 are males and 145 females. The illegitimate births

numbered 9—6 males, 3 females. In 1909 there were 317 births, or 35 more than in the year under review.

The birth-rate was equal to 25·0 per 1,000 of the population, a decrease of 3·1 per 1,000 as compared with 1909, and 1·6 below the mean of the ten years 1900-1909. The birth-rate is the lowest recorded since 1905, when it was 23·8 per 1,000. In 1908 it was 27·6, in 1907 it was 28·8, and 26·0 in 1906. This steady decrease is not by any means confined to your Township; the reasons for this decline are many, but competent authorities assert the most certain cause is bad trade, but, whatever it may be, it seems to me it is all very well to speak of each individual as a source of wealth to a nation, but what of the thousands of cripples, the mentally affected, the deaf and dumb, the blind, the vagabonds that fill our prisons, and the vast crowds of unemployed and "corner boys" that loiter about the streets? If, by a lower birth-rate, these undesirables could be minimised, what an advantage to those industrious people who are obliged to support such, either by Imperial, local, or philanthropic taxation. The deaths registered numbered 132, and to these must be added 4 deaths, which occurred in the Preston Infirmary, of persons belonging to the District, making a total of 136; of these, 59 were males and 77 females.

The death-rate corresponds to 12·0 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·8 last year, 15·0 in 1908, 15·9 in 1907, 15·7 in 1906, and an average of 15·5 for the decennial period 1900-1909.

This reduction of the death-rate of 3·8 in the 1,000, as compared with 1909, must be looked on as highly satisfactory, and is the lowest that has been recorded for the District since the year 1901. Your population is sufficiently large to justify me in saying that this decreasing death-rate from year to year is a sure and reliable manifestation of the improving health and sanitary conditions under which the people are now living.

My last words, gentlemen, to you—for this is the last Annual Report I shall write on your Township—are to keep moving forward; do not slacken in sanitary progress; there is no part of your labours will give a more satisfactory return than improving the health of your townspeople, and, what must follow, a still lowered death-rate.

The following Table shows the number of Births and Deaths registered each month:—

	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
January .....	12	10	22	8	9	17
February .....	11	13	24	6	8	14
March .....	12	10	22	3	8	11
April .....	10	12	22	2	5	7
May .....	11	12	23	7	2	9
June.....	10	15	25	8	15	23
July .....	12	12	24	1	6	7
August.....	7	14	21	3	2	5
September .....	12	18	30	5	2	7
October .....	15	9	24	5	3	8
November .....	15	11	26	3	5	8
December .....	10	9	19	6	10	16
Deaths of persons out- side the District be- longing thereto .....	...	...	...	2	2	4
	137	145	282	59	77	136

The ages at death were as follows:—

Under 1 year ... ..	23
1 year and under 5 years ... ..	12
5 years and under 15 years ... ..	13
15 years and under 25 years ... ..	4
25 years and under 67 years... ..	41
65 years and upwards ... ..	43
	<hr/> 136 <hr/>



Of the deaths at 65 years or upwards, 2 were 65 years; 2 at 66; 3 at 68; 4 at 69; 3 at 70; 2 at 71; 5 at 72; 2 at 73; 4 at 74; 5 at 75; 3 at 76; 1 at 77; 1 at 78; 3 at 79; 1 at 80; 1 at 84; and 1 at 93. Last year the highest age recorded was 85 years.

The deaths of persons who had passed 65 years were 41, or 10 less than the previous year; the greatest age attained was 93 years, or 8 years more of life than in 1909.

Table IV. appended shows that the deaths were due to—measles 1, scarlatina 4, whooping cough 1, enteric fever 1, diarrhoea 4, enteritis 1, gastritis 3, phthisis 7, other tuberculous diseases 6, cancer 5, bronchitis 14, pneumonia 14, premature birth 2, diseases and accidents of parturition 1, suicide 1, and all other causes 45.

#### EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE.

Eleven deaths were due to the principal epidemic diseases, viz., measles 1; scarlet fever 4; whooping cough 1; enteric fever 1; and diarrhoea 4, giving a zymotic death-rate per 1,000 of the population of 0·97 against 0·62 last year, an increase of 0·35.

The death from measles occurred in Bamber Bridge; all of those from scarlatina in the Isolation Hospital, three of which were removed from Higher Walton and one from Bamber Bridge. The death from whooping cough was at Coupe Green; that from typhoid fever, at Bamber Bridge; two of those from diarrhoea in Bamber Bridge; and two in Meanygate.

A zymotic death-rate of 0·97 is most encouraging and still more so when we reflect on the often mysterious and unaccountable manner in which epidemic and endemic outbreaks occur; this low death-rate gives hope that, with the knowledge we

now possess of bacteria, their movements, length of life and mode of multiplication, ultimately sanitary science will become so perfect that most micro-organisms will be destroyed.

#### PHTHISIS.

The fatalities from this disease (pulmonary tuberculosis) numbered 7, against 13 deaths in 1909, and gives a death-rate of 0.62, as compared with 1.15 last year, 0.62 in 1908, and 1.06 in 1907. The deaths occurred in the following parts of the Township:—3 in Bamber Bridge; 2 in Lostock Hall; 1 in Walton-le-Dale; and 1 in Kellet Lane. All of these deaths, with the exception of the one in Walton-le-Dale, took place on what is known as clay soil, and on a high situation. I should not think that in the case of any of these deaths, overcrowding, poverty, or bad feeding had anything whatever to do with the incidence of the disease. Although the ventilation and general cleanliness of the factories has been much improved in latter years, I am disposed to think that many of the cases are due to working under such unhealthy conditions as are still to be found in mills. If the factories are in a thoroughly sanitary condition how does it occur that so many of the workers return home at night completely worn out, suffering from headache, want of appetite, and general feeling of fatigue and exhaustion? In time no doubt matters will be still further improved, but in the meantime phthisis and its allied diseases will claim many victims. When a death from this disease becomes known to me, all measures are taken to disinfect the surroundings of the deceased person's abode. There is no system of notification, compulsory or voluntary, in operation.

#### RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The deaths from respiratory diseases, including bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy were 28, giving a rate in each 1,000 of 2.48, against 29 deaths and a rate of 2.57 in 1909; 2.48 in 1908; and 3.72 in 1907. If we except a number of unhealthy

trades, producing dust and particulate matter, which are potent causes of lung affections, I fear sanitary science has little influence for good in these diseases. It is true thorough ventilation, requiring as it does the admission of pure air in continuous circulation, if admitted into sitting and bed rooms, our mills and workshops, churches, schools, theatres, in short all buildings where masses of people assemble, would be of vital importance, and speaking generally would do much to improve health, and at least render individuals less susceptible to these affections.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under 1 year numbered only 23, and the rate calculated per 1,000 births was 81, the lowest average ever recorded for the Township, and no less than 42 per 1,000 births below the rate for 1909; the average rate for the ten years 1900-1909 was 135.

Table V. attached to this Report shows that six of these deaths occurred among children under the age of 1 week; under 3 months there were 14 deaths; between 3 and 6 months 5 deaths; between 6 and 9 months 2 deaths; and between 9 and 12 months 2 deaths,

Four deaths were due to diarrœhea; 2 to gastritis; 9 to wasting diseases; 1 to tuberculous disease; and 7 to other causes. This improved infantile death-rate is not, in my opinion, influenced by any greater love and devotion of the parents for their children, which in most cases is deep and sincere, but more especially to the depression in the cotton trade, for all the mills in the Township during the year only ran half-time, and some not even so much, thus the mothers were able to remain at home and look after their infants. On the days when the mills did run, work did not begin at the usual early hour as when running full time, and so the infants



were not exposed to the cold morning air when being carried out to the day nurse. This may seem a rather far-fetched theory, yet I am convinced there is much truth in it.

I should like to quote the words of a well-known writer on this subject:—"It has been demonstrated statistically the evils that result from the practice in many manufacturing towns of mothers leaving their homes during the day to work in factories; children are as a consequence deprived of their natural food and the care of their natural guardians. An enquiry instituted tended to show that the amount of infantile mortality attributed to the practice of married women engaged in factory work may amount to 21 per cent. of the total."

The Summary below gives the Birth and Death-rates for the last five years:—

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Birth-rate .....	25·0	28·1	27·6	28·8	26·0
Death-rate .....	12·0	15·8	15·0	15·9	15·7
Epidemic death-rate...	0·97	0·62	1·33	0·79	1·77
Phthisis death-rate ...	0·62	1·15	0·62	1·06	0·88
Respiratory death-rate.	2·48	2·57	2·48	3·72	1·15
Rate of deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births..	81·	123·	163·	98·	139·

#### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 66 cases were reported under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, viz.:—Diphtheria, 9; scarlet fever, 40; typhoid fever, 10; erysipelas, 6; and puerperal fever, 1.

The tabular statement below shows the notifications received during the past five years :—

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Scarlet Fever .....	40	21	5	29	28
Diphtheria .....	9	5	...	18	11
Typhoid Fever .....	10	9	15	7	17
Erysipelas .....	6	7	4	7	5
Puerperal Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...
	66	42	24	61	61

These outbreaks occurred in the following portions of the Township :—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysepelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
Walton-le-Dale ...	4	2	2	2	...	10
Higher Walton ...	1	18	1	1	...	21
Bamber Bridge ...	3	8	5	2	1	19
School Lane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lostock Hall .....	1	8	1	1	...	11
Gregson Lane.....	...	2	...	...	...	2
Hoghton Lane ...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Penwortham .....	...	...	1	...	...	1
	9	40	10	6	1	66

The column on the right gives the number of infectious cases in each portion of the District. Both scarlatina and diphtheria were extensively distributed over the Township, and this notwithstanding the prompt way in which cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The removal of infectious

cases to hospital has not been attended with the amount of success in staying the spread of infectious disease that is desirable.

The epidemic of scarlatina can hardly be pronounced of a severe type; two of the cases which proved rapidly fatal were removed from an old and insanitary house to the Isolation Hospital, both children were in or about the age when the disease is most likely to terminate unfavourably; they were aged 5 and 7 years respectively.

Frequent centres of infection are those mild and unrecognisable cases that are to be found from time to time. How strange that a child suffering from the most modified form of the disease may transmit it in a virulent type to another.

Very great care is exercised in not discharging cases from hospital till all possibility of infection is passed away. I cannot recall an instance of a patient on his or her return home communicating the disease to any member of the home circle.

One of the great defects connected with Isolation Hospitals is the want of separate wards where the convalescents would be entirely separate from those cases being admitted and those in the ante-stage of the disease.

#### ADMISSIONS TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year there were admitted to the hospital 11 cases of typhoid fever, of which 9 were males and 2 females; 24 cases of scarlatina, 19 were males and 5 females; 4 of these died, these being the only deaths from the disease which occurred in your Township, leaving 16 cases which were treated outside the hospital without a death. Seven of diphtheria, 3 males and 4 females without a death. This happy termination to these cases is no doubt due to the early and large dose of anti-toxin, now in vogue as a prophylactic.



The smaller dose, say 1,000 units given to children who have been exposed to the infection, may be the means of protecting them from an attack.

Your Township may be regarded as a mixture of town and country, being made up of a succession of villages, with a distinctly pretty country of an undulating and well wooded character intervening. It is situated between Preston and Blackburn on the one side and Chorley on the other. Occupying this position has I think a marked influence on the health of your Township, for I have frequently observed that when an outbreak of infectious disease occurs in any of these towns it speedily spreads to your Township. No doubt the infection is carried by the constant interchange of people, friends going and coming, and who, in many instances, are not particular whether they come from or go into infected houses.

The subsoil varies in different parts of the District ; as far as I know the greater part is of a clay character.

Of the inhabitants a large percentage are cotton operatives. Many of these people, although not actually in bad health, follow their work from day to day in no little discomfort. The house accommodation of the working classes is on the whole good, in a few instances the addition of another bedroom would be an advantage. In building cottages it is a great mistake to run them up with precisely the same accommodation, all families are not of equal size ; some only require two bedrooms while others would be overcrowded with only four. Few of the cottages are supplied with bathrooms, and from the nature of the people's employment, involving working in warm dusty rooms, many of them would be thankful for the luxury of a bathroom. Such an addition should be made to all cottages, nor should plans be accepted by the Authority which do not provide for such rooms.

The water supply is good and abundant. This vital necessity of life is receiving from you the consideration which



such a health-giving element demands; rain water is collected by a few, but is only used for washing and other domestic purposes. The water is hard, and as such has little or no solvent action on lead pipes. I have not seen a case of lead poison in your District that I could attribute to your water supply,

The milk supply comes direct from the farmers in the Township, and is of good quality. A close supervision is observed by your Inspectors on all food supplies.

The District is well sewered; all sewage is conveyed by sewers to the precipitation works, where it is treated; the effluent escaping into the river is clarified, so is not a nuisance, still it cannot be regarded as a safe addition to the river. I may here mention the condition of the two rivers, the Ribble and the Darwen, has been much improved under the management of the County Council in recent years. In the case of the former, fish life I understand is improving, this in itself is an indication of a purer water, and were it not for the extraordinary volume of industrial sewage that is set at liberty when the river is in half or whole flood, it would in a few years become as well stocked with salmon and sea fish as used to be the case in years gone by.

Excrement and house refuse are removed by the Sanitary Authority. That portion of excreta that is not removed by water, together with house refuse, is utilised by farmers and market gardeners. This method of disposal is not without grave objection. Frequently the liquid excreta is strewn over the gardens and fields, in many instances close to rows of cottages, and is most offensive for days at a time. Such a method of procedure should not be tolerated. When used for horticultural fertilisation it should at once be dug or forked lightly into the soil, and thus obviate this disgusting as well as dangerous nuisance.

#### SCHOOLS.

I believe I am quite safe in saying that the Elementary Schools—for only such are in your Township—are in excellent

condition. They are all supplied with the same water which is used in the Township.

When an outbreak of infectious disease occurs, and a number of children attending a school become affected, I have been in the habit of having the school closed. This is a case in point: Last July I visited the Infant School at Browndedge; I found there were on the books 176 pupils, 37 of whom were absent in consequence of an outbreak of measles. With the authority of two members of your Board I directed the school to be closed for seven days. At the end of this time the summer holidays commenced, thus extending the closure to five weeks, which period afforded ample time for any good which might be derived from this line of procedure. This was the only school closed in the Township during the year, and when work was resumed at the end of the holidays I heard nothing more of the outbreak.

On May the 9th I inspected the boundary drain of Lostock Hall County Council School. This drain conveyed a quantity of liquid sewage, chiefly soap suds, producing most offensive smells. I reported the nuisance to you, and advised that drain pipes should be put in and the drain covered.

Both scarlatina and measles were prevalent during the year. In the case of the former disease it was continuous from the year 1909, and although cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital on their first appearance, others, not necessarily from the infected house, kept constantly appearing.

#### THE DUST NUISANCE.

The importance of recognising, and if possible abating, such a nuisance is brought home to us, when we reflect for a moment on the innumerable substances continually taken into the air, and if, in addition to these, we add the clouds of dust thrown up by quick-travelling motors, as brought to your notice in my Report for March, we cannot but hope some

steps will be taken to obviate as far as possible so great and dangerous an annoyance to the public. In that Report I wrote the following :—I feel it incumbent on me to draw your attention to a very great nuisance in your Township, alike dangerous to those who reside in the public thoroughfares as well as pedestrians. I allude to the clouds of dust thrown up by motors of one sort and another. Such suspended particles must, and do, contain an enormous quantity of matter both organic and inorganic, vitiating the air to an alarming and dangerous extent. In your Township this danger is rendered much more serious because of the quantity of liquid filth which falls from the liquid manure carts as they pass over the roads. How specific poisons may infect those subjected to such conditions is obvious.

The streets should be well watered with a disinfectant fluid at least once a day.

In my Report for the month of June I drew your attention to a row of eight cottages in Walton-le-Dale supplied with petties and bogholes, the latter acting as ashpits. At the time of my inspection several of these contained a quantity of liquid filth. Even when cleared of ashes and refuse, all retain some liquid, the yards being small. These buildings are close to the back doors of the cottages, and to a certain extent poison the air in the houses. The tenants complained very bitterly of being subjected to such unwholesome conditions. I advised that they should be changed into water closets.

While on this subject I should like again to draw your attention to the streets of cottages that have only this form of closet and ashpit accommodation. Now that your Township is well sewered and has an ample supply of water, delay is unjustifiable in making the necessary alterations.

I observe from the instructions given in memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1910, it is laid down "that the Medical Officer of Health shall record



what action has been taken to remedy unhealthy conditions which have been reported by him in previous reports, and that attention should be called afresh, year by year, to such as remain unremedied." In last year's Report I find I wrote the following, and as these insanitary conditions remain unaltered, I again repeat them:—"I must again, gentlemen, most respectfully call your attention to the large number of petties and bogholes that are still in use in your Township, and I must also mention the insanitary condition of the small backyards. Such grave defects as these must be most prejudicial to the health of the people, and keep our mortality at a higher rate than it would be under improved conditions. I know of no more pernicious defects than these, or conditions more likely to increase especially the infantile mortality. I would urge upon you as the controlling Sanitary Authority the immediate necessity of removing these offensive, insanitary and dangerous defects. Several of the streets are constructed with small yards and narrow passes at the back of the houses—they may almost be described as back-to-back houses—and here more especially comes in the danger of such old-fashioned petties and ill-constructed yards, where the surface is saturated with liquid filth loading the air at all times with offensive effluvia. Advance is being made each year, but the pace is too slow, and in consequence the price paid in human lives too high."

The following information has been supplied to me by your Inspector:—

"During the year 26 houses have been erected, all with water closets and six of them with baths. 28,010 ashpits have been cleansed; 42,281 pails emptied and cleansed; 80 notices have been sent; 28 ashpits have been converted into w.c.'s; 16 houses have been fumigated; 48 parcels of bedding or clothing disinfected. At regular intervals during the Summer all sinks, yard gullies, and sewers in the Township were disinfected."

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. TRIMBLE, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.



TABLE I.  
WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.  
*Vital Statistics of whole District during 1910 and previous years.*

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*					
1900	11733	333	28·3	68	204	235	20·0	..	..	..	235	20·0
1901	11271	274	24·3	29	103	129	11·0	..	..	..	129	11·0
1902	11271	310	27·5	31	100	162	14·4	..	..	..	162	14·4
1903	11271	300	26·6	32	106	159	14·1	..	..	..	159	14·1
1904	11271	289	25·6	52	179	207	18·3	..	..	..	207	18·3
1905	11271	269	23·8	39	144	170	15·0	..	..	..	170	15·0
1906	11271	294	26·0	41	139	177	15·7	3	1	2	178	15·7
1907	11271	325	28·8	32	198	180	15·9	1	..	..	180	15·9
1908	11271	312	27·6	51	163	170	15·0	2	..	..	170	15·0
1909	11271	317	28·1	39	123	174	15·4	3	..	5	179	15·8
Averages for years 1900-1909	11317	302	26·6	41	135	176	15·4	..	..	..	176	15·5
1910	11271	282	25·0	23	81	132	11·7	4	..	4	136	12·0

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.  
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,658.  
Total population at all ages at Census of 1901, 11,271; number of inhabited houses, 2,550;  
Average number of persons per house, 4·5.

**TABLE II.**

Particulars given on Table I.

TABLE III.

WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.

*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	At all Ages.	Deaths in Hospital of Patients re- moved from this District.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	9	...
Erysipelas .....	6	...
Scarlet Fever .....	40	4
Enteric Fever .....	10	...
Puerperal Fever .....	1	...
Total .....	66	4

The Ages are not given on the Notification Form.

Isolation Hospital, School Lane: "Bradkirk," for Small-pox.

Total available beds for your district, 28. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, Small-pox, Diphtheria, Scarlatina, and Enteric.

TABLE IV.  
WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN COUNCIL.  
*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Measles .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	4	..	2	2	..	..	4
Whooping-cough .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fever—Enteric .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diarrhoea .....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis .....	3	2	1	..	..	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	7	..	1	1	2	4	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	6	1	1	3	..	1	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	5	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bronchitis .....	14	1	..	1	..	4	..
Pneumonia .....	14	3	4	..	..	4	8
Premature Birth .....	2	2	..	..	..	4	3
Diseases and accidents of parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases .....	20	..	..	1	1	1	..
Accidents .....	6	..	..	2	..	8	10
Suicides .....	1	..	..	..	1	3	1
All other Causes .....	45	10	2	3	..	14	16
All Causes .....	136	23	12	13	4	41	43
							4



TABLE V.

## WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.

*Infantile Mortality during the year 1910. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES—																
Certified .....	6	..	1	1	8	3	3	..	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	22
Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES—																
Diarrhoea, all forms .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
WASTING DISEASES—																
Premature Birth .....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Defects .....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus .....	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
OTHER CAUSES—																
Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Causes.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	6	..	1	1	8	3	3	..	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	23

Population—Census, 1901, 11,271. Births in the year of legitimate, 273; illegitimate, 9; total, 282.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 23; illegitimate infants, no record. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 136.

## Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1910.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-LE-DALE.—Area in statute acres, 4,685; Population (Census 1901), 11,271; Medical Officer of Health, ROBERT TRIMBLE; Salary, £50.

Births Registered—Males 137, Females, 145, Total 282.

Deaths Registered (Nett deaths belonging to the District)—Males 59, Females 77, Total 136.

Number of Illegitimate Births Registered—9.

Birth Rate 25·0. Death Rate 12·0. Rate of Infant Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births 81.

Death Rate from the seven principal Epidemic Diseases per 1,000 of population 0·97.

Diseases specially prevalent?—Scarlatina. Period?—All through the year.

Any Schools closed?—Infant School, Brownedge. If so, for what disease?—Measles.

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation?—For Small-Pox Eight Beds; for other Infectious Diseases could accommodate 20 cases.

Is it Joint, or otherwise?—No, belongs to the Authority.

Number of Beds available for your District?—For Small-Pox 8; for other Infectious Diseases 20.

Number of cases removed to Hospital from your District?—Small-pox nil, Enteric Fever 11, Diphtheria 8, Scarlet Fever 24, Total 42.

Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District?—From what causes?—Scarlatina 4.

How is Disinfection carried out?—Houses, Fumigation; Number of Houses Disinfected?—16. Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise)?—Hot Air Chamber. Where is Apparatus situated?—At Council Office Yard. If Apparatus at a Hospital is available is it used for the disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of patients not removed to the Hospital? If not, please state how disinfection of Clothing, &c., in these cases is carried out?—All done in above Chamber.

Number of cases of Infectious Disease reported under the Notification Act?—66.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chicken Pox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, &c.)? No.

Bacteriological Examinations. Number and nature of specimens examined?—None.

Has any arrangement been made for the “voluntary” notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis?—No.

Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis reported under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908?—None.

Has any arrangement been made under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910?—Authority supplies it.

Action taken under "The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909"—No. of Dwelling-houses inspected?—None. Number of Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation?—None. Number of Representations to Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders?—None. Number of Closing Orders made?—None. Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders?—28. Number of Dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after the making of Closing Orders?—None. Number of Dwelling-houses demolished?—None. General character of defects found to exist?—Generally ashpits and closets.

From where is the Water Supply obtained? What is its condition? Is it subject to your inspection?—Deep well at Brindle and Thirlmere mixed; well-water hard, but when mixed with Thirlmere is good for all purposes.

Is Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily?—Yes.

How performed (by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses)?—By Authority and Contract.

How is the Refuse disposed of?—For Agricultural and other purposes. Has a Destructor been provided?—No.

Sewage Disposal Works. Method of treatment?—Precipitation and filtration.

What is the character of the Drainage System?—Sewers.

Drain Testing, Flushing, &c.?—When necessary.

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams?—Carried out by County Council.

Canal Boats, Number Inspected?—None used.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses?—Always found in good order.

What is the condition of Slaughter Houses?—Well kept. Has a Public Abattoir been provided?—No.

What is the condition of Lodging Houses?—None in Township.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools?—Good.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—

Are they periodically inspected?—When necessary.

What is their condition?—Good. No Milkshops.

Have Regulations been made under the order of the L.G.B.?—Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow?—No limit.

Number of Cowkeepers?—Only farmers.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)?—None.

Food unfit for Human Consumption: Amount seized?—None.

Number of Legal Proceedings, and result?—None.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances—

Number of Notices served?—80.

Nuisances remedied?—28.

Number of Legal Proceedings taken, and result?—None required.

Closet accommodation of the District—

Number of Privy Middens ?—600.

Pail Closets ?—3.

Fresh Water Closets ?—590.

Waste-water Closets ?—304.

Number of Privy Middens converted during 1910 ?—To w.c.'s 28 ; to Pails, &c., 3.

Smoke—

Number of Observations ?—No observations taken.

Number of Legal Proceedings taken, and result ?—None.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour ?—No limit.

Has the Authority adopted—

“The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ” ?—Yes.

“The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ” ?—Yes.

“The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ” ?—Yes.

“The Notification of Births Act, 1907 ” ?—No.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed ?—No.

Notable sanitary improvements during 1910 ?—All improvements as well as nuisances mentioned in Report.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District ?—In time I dare say a Destructor and Abattoir will be provided.



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1910, for the Urban District of Walton-le-Dale, on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories... (Including Factory Laundries)	2	Personal visit.	None.
Workshops... (Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces... (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	2	...	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness.....				
Want of ventilation.....	1	1		None.
Overcrowding .....				
Want of drainage of floors.....				
Other nuisances .....				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient .....				
{ unsuitable or defective..	2	2		None.
{ not separate for sexes...	1	1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .....				
Other offences .....				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	4	4		

NATURE OF WORK.  (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS,					
	Lists Received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the Year.			Sending once in the Year.		
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers.		Lists. (5)	Outworkers.	
		Contractors. (3)	Workmen. (4)		Contractors. (6)	Workmen. (7)
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. .... (2) Cleaning and washing Lace, lace curtains and nets... Artificial flowers ..... Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents ..... Sacks ..... Furniture and upholstery.... Fur pulling ..... Feather sorting ..... Umbrellas, &c..... Carding, &c., of buttons, &c... Paper bags and boxes..... Basket making ..... Brush making ..... Racquet and tennis balls ..... Stuffed toys ..... File making ..... Electro-plate ..... Cables and chains ..... Anchors and grapnels..... Cart gear ..... Locks, latches, and keys ..... Pea picking .....  Total.....					No works	of this d

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	The Workshops registered in the District are in a perfectly sanitary condition .....	31
	Total number of workshops on Register.....	31

27th February, 1911.

WORK.

					Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
s of Outworkers		Notices served on Occupiers as to kceping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110.
Forwarded to other Councils.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
in our District.											

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) .....	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector .....	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.....	
Other .....	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	
In use at the end of the year.....	

ROBERT TRIMBLE, M.D., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

